The Monarch

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BAHAMAS NIGHT A SUCCESS

By Kenneth Coats
Monarch Correspondent

The Henderson, Benoit and Roderick Hall Government recently sponsored a "Bahamas Night" dance in the student center. A raffle was held all through the month of March for four prizes which were to be given away at the dance.

The grand prize winner was Charlene Giella, the Health Center director. She won a pair of round trip tickets to the Bahamas. Second prize was a dinner for two at Benningan's. It was won by Mike Reardon. Third and fourth prizes were cash prizes of $20.00 and $10.00 respectively. Charlie Gordon won the third prize and Sara Eagles won the fourth prize.

The dance was termed a success as attendance ranged from 75 to 100 people. The total proceeds from the raffle were evenly split between the Boy's Village of San Antonio and Peggy Thomson. The executive board of the Henderson, Benoit and Roderick Hall Government thought that this would be of great help to both parties. A total of $421 was raised from the ticket sales and we were more than happy to deliver checks both to Peggy's mother and to the Boy's Village for a total of $210.50 each.

Peggy's mother says, "We are very pleased with her progression. She has physical and occupational therapy two times a day. They have her standing on her feet now with some assistance and the other day she took three steps with her right foot! They have to push her left foot along to keep up with her right since she still has no movement in her left side. Her mind is still terribly confused, but the doctors say that it will clear with time. We have had our miracle and we ask that you all continue with your prayers for another miracle so that she may regain use of her left side and for her mind to quickly heal. The money will be put into an account for her, for her future needs."

FISCHMAN'S FOLLIES FINALLY FINISHES

By Jim Porto

Ken Fischman is preparing to present his last "Fischman's Follies" show. It is a vaudeville show with sketches from the vaudeville era. "Vaudeville is variety," explained Ken. "The word 'vaudeville' comes from 'vaul de vire.' The valley of Vire in Normandy was known for its sprightly sung songs and its dances. Tony Pastor gave the name 'vaudeville' to the 'variety shows' being performed at that time (circa 1865)."

Tony Pastor is known as "the father of vaudeville." In 1865 he opened a theatre in the Bowery of New York City. In 1881 he moved the theatre to 14th street. Some of the vaudeville stars who become famous from that theatre were George M. Cohan, Lillian Russel, and Sophie Tucker. When it began, the shows consisted of songs, dances, animal and magic acts, acrobatics, juggling and even dramatic scenes. "Obviously, things change with time," said Ken, "But I try to keep exact as possible with the limited funds I have." Ken said that vaudeville has always followed a basic format, but for "theatrical reasons" he will have to take certain liberties; what he calls the "Fischman Liberties." The jokes will be of the era (i.e., 19th century), the songs will be no later than the 1930's and there will be no "indulging into theme in the songs."

Ken has worked with the *Rosier Players,* a professional vaudeville tent repertoire group out of Jackson, Michigan. It was there where Ken lived, slept, and breathed vaudeville; and there he defined his talents. Yet, these were people Ken knew, and he knew he needed experience with different people. Thus, "Fischman's Follies" was born, although at that time Ken did not plan on a sequel.

Ken is also an actor who has been in many plays but he prefers vaudeville. "I feel I am an entertainer more than anything else," he said. "Vaudeville is entertainment and variety. Coming from a family of diverse talents in many areas is why I like variety." It's obvious he also likes entertainment.

In the 1930's, radio, movies, (and by the 1940's, television) supplanted vaudeville. However, the character and nature of many variety shows like *Ed Sullivan* were directly inherited from vaudeville. Many famous stars came from vaudeville. Ray Bolger, Fanny Brice, Eddie Cantor, George Jessel, Burns and Allen, Jack Benny, Bert Lahr, the Marx Brothers, Ed Wynn, and even Will Rogers owe their fame to vaudeville.

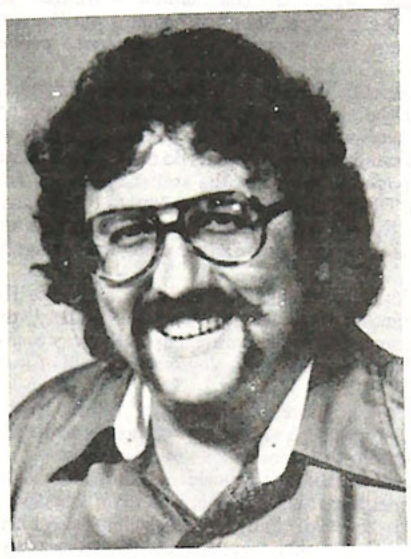
Musing on whether vaudeville will ever make a comeback, Ken remarked, "A historian or anyone who wants to rejuvenate the past always wants a comeback. The comeback may not be on a grand scale. It may be in just my little world. I think, however, people do appreciate it."

Regarding his show, he said people should come "expecting a good time. This is a family show, which you don't see very often."

Ken gives much credit to Tim Higgins who has been with him since the original Fishman's Follies, and Wendy LeDeux who was in the first two shows but will not appear in the finale because of academic obligations.

Helping Ken out behind the scenes are several people. The musicians are: Joe Brendza on trumpet, John Higgins on piano, Tim Higgins on bass, banjo, and mandolin, Anastasia Konosh on piano, Jack McTaque on drums, and Sue Mullins on trumpet. Also helping out are: Lynette Lesswig doing art work, Katy Brehmer working on the special assistance crew, Mr. and Mrs. Randy Seminski working as grunt (technical term refering to movers of scenery), and Michael Jarrow doing lights. Angie McMickel will be videotaping the show as it is Ken's last, or at least his last at Saint Leo. The Holiday Inn in Plant City is thinking of having a benefit this month for a boy who has cancer. Although still in the debating stage, Convention Manager Bob MacFarland has asked Ken to perform.

Ken hopes to eventually perform professional vaudeville shows, usually one man, and one can only wish him luck. Perhaps one day we'll see him "on the sunny side of the street."



Alan Marson and Frances Martin who were instrumental in having St. Leo's Social Work program accredited.

SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM ACCREDITED

By Edward Saint Ivan
Features Editor

The bumper stickers proclaiming "Social Work brings back the sunshine after life's rain," the many scholarly journals of social work subscribed to by the Saint Leo library, the Social Work Club, and the press releases telling of the accreditation awarded to the Social Work Concentration by the Council on Social Work Education all serve to symbolize the impact of the Social Work Concentration on this campus. "We are very proud of the accomplishments of our Social Work Concentration," said Dr. Thomas B. Southard, President of the Saint Leo College.

Social Work can trace it's academic history in America back to the Chicago School of Civics and Philantropy in 1903 and the New York School of Philantropy in 1904 (now Columbia University School of Social Work). Mr. Allan R. Merson, Assistant Professor of Social Work, describes the academic beginning of Social Work, as "the profession's first attempt to make helping more than just a good-hearted gesture."

The concentration in Social Work at Saint Leo was established when "many students concentrating in Sociology during the sixties and early seventies were in fact looking forward to occupations in Social Work," said Ms. Frances Martin, Professor of Social Work, who has taught at Saint Leo since 1964.

To future graduates of Saint Leo the accreditation means immediate eligibility for full membership in the National Association of Social Workers and could mean one year of graduate study toward a Master of Social Work rather than two.

Considering the future, Martin said: "At the point that we would have thirty or forty junior and senior concentrators, we would require a third full time faculty person with the M.S.W."

Both Martin and Merson recommend to students interested in Social Work to take Introduction to Social Work (a basic studies course). Students preparing to enter a Social Work Concentration at Saint Leo are required to take Interventive Skills. While taking Interventive Skills, students apply for apptoval to concentrate in Social Work from the Application Review Board.

Merson and Martin (both on the Application Review Board) use Interventive Skills to help them decide which students are really serious about a career in Social Work.

Students can learn about Social Work from textbooks, classwork, and also fieldwork. Fieldwork can be arranged through the Applications Committee and also through the Social Work Club.

"The Social Work Club gives students the opportunity to get involved with extracurricular social service experience," said Cheril Girardi, President of the Social Work Club. Boys Village, Health and Rehabilitative Services, Focus, and Rainbow House are among the organizations the Social Work Club provides volunteers for. "We are very close in age with the kids we work with so it makes it easy for them to confide in us" said Lori Taylor, Treasurer of the Social Work Club. The club has four elected office holders and three committees. Membership in the Social Work Club is open to all those interested in Social Service regardless of academic concentration.

Merson and Martin would like to see the degree Saint Leo offers in Social Work changed from a Bachelor of Art to a Bachelor of Social Work (BSW). The proposed change was brought in front of the Board of Trustees and "The Board, at its annual meeting took no action to establish a Bachelor of Social Work degree: however there is currently under way a study developing a long range academic plan for Saint Leo College. Possibly, the Board will be able to reconsider this matter at its May 1983 meeting" said Dr. Southard.

OPINION

Unjustifiable Force

By Theresa Schretzmann
Monarch Correspondent

The controversy of nuclear disarmament versus arms build-up continues to be a prominent issue in our world. Each faction, whether it be disarmament or build-up oriented, clamors to receive the distinction of being in the right, or being the real peace promoter. Every nation on earth feels, in helpless terror, that even though nuclear weapons have made wars too horrible to contemplate, such a war might come anyway.

People fear that war might occur because they realize conciously or unconciously that they have never repudiated the dogma which produces war, which has produced wars of times past and can do it once more--the dogma that it is just, effective, or essential for men to attain their goals by use of physical force (by initiating the use of force against other men) and that some "good" can justify it. It is the dogma that force is a suitable or inevitable part of human life and human civilization.

Notice one of the most gruesome traits of today's world: the combination of frenzied war preparations with emotional peace propaganda, and the fact that they both come from the same source--from the same political philosophy of our age, the ruined but still dominant political philosophy of Statism.

Notice the character of today's alleged peace movements. Declaring love and concern for the survival of humanity, these protesters keep yelling that the nuclear-weapons race should be stopped, that armed force should be abolished as a means of settling disputes among nations, and that war should be outlawed in the name of mankind. Yet these same peace movements do not oppose dictatorships; the political ties of their members range through all shades of the statist spectrum, from welfare statism to socialism to fascism to communism. This means that they are opposed to the use of coercion by one nation against another, but not by the government of a nation against its own citizens; it means that they are opposed to the use of force against armed adversaries, but not against the disarmed.

Notice the nature of today's pro armament buildup movement. So concerned are these they hawks with the development of more powerful, retaliatory warheads to "keep the balance," they forget about advancing the technology to destroy warheads as they are traveling on the way to their destination from the adversary's side. Billions of dollars are spent to employ force instead of locate and destroy force.

Consider the depredation, extermination, starvation, cruelty, slave-labor camps, torture chambers, and wholesale slaughter perpetuated by dictatorships. Yet this is what today's so declared peace-lovers are willing to advocate, tolerate, or ignore--in the name of love for humanity.

The ideological root of statism (or collectivism) is the inability to conceive of individual rights. Statists believe that the state owns the lives of its members and may sacrifice them whenever it pleases them or whenever it deems it "good." Unable to conceive of any social principle except brute force, they believe that the states wishes are limited only by its physical power and that other nations are its natural prey, to be conquered, looted, enslaved, or annihilated. That this savage ideology now rules nations armed with nuclear weapons, should give pause to anyone concerned with mankind's survival.

Within a complete dictatorship, statism's perpetual "cold" civil war assumes the shape of blood-shedding purges, when one group rids a nation, political party, etc. of individuals held to be disloyal or undesirable--as in Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia, or statist nations of South America. In a mixed economy, it takes the form of pressure group warfare, each group contesting for laws to elicit its own advancement by force from all other groups. The extent of statism in a nation's political system, is the extent to which it breaks up the nation into antagonistic groups and sets men against one another. The rights of individuals are obliterated and the determination of the justice of any person's claims, needs, or concerns is unattainable. In order to survive under this system men have no choice but to fear, hate, and destroy one another. It is a system of underground plotting, of secret conspiracies, of deals, favors, betrayals, and sudden, bloody takeover. This system is not conducive to brotherhood, unity, cooperation, and peace.

In an enslaved nation, there can be no peace. Statism needs war; a free country does not. Statism survives by stealing; a free country survives by production. Statism necessitates looting the effort of the productive citizens of its own country. When a statist ruler exhausts his own contry's economy, he attacks his neighbor's. It is the only means of postponing internal collapse and prolonging his rule. A country that violates the rights of its citizens, will not respect the rights of its neighbors. Those who do not recognize individual rights will not recognize the rights of nations: a nation is only a number of individuals.

Observe that the major wars of history were started by the more controlled economies of the time against the freer ones. World War I was started by monarchist Germany and Czarist Russia, who dragged in their freer allies. World War II was started by the alliance of Nazi Germany with Soviet Russia and their joint attack on Poland.

Germany and Russia needed war; the U.S. did not and gained nothing. In fact, the U.S. lost, economically, even though it won the war: it was left with an enormous national debt, augmented by the grotesquely futile policy of supporting former allies and enemies to this day. Yet it is capitalism that today's peace-lovers oppose and statism that they advocate--in the name of peace.

Laissez-faire capitalism is the only social system based on the recognition of individual rights and, therefore, the only system that bans force from social relationships. By the nature of its basic principles and interests, it is the only system fundamentally opposed to war. Men who are free to produce have nothing to gain from war and great deal to lose. Economically, wars cost money; in a free economy, where wealth is privately owned the costs of war come out of the income of private citizens--there is no overblown public treasury to hide that fact--and a citizen cannot hope to recoup his own financial losses by winning the war. Thus his own economic interests are on the side of peace.

In a statist economy, where wealth is "publicly owned," a citizen has no economic interests to protect by preserving peace--he is only a drop in the common bucket--while war gives him the false hope of larger handouts from his masters. Ideologically, he is trained to regard men as sacrificial animals, he is one himself; he can have no concept of why foreigners should not be sacrificed on the same public alter for the benefit of the state.

Let those who are actually concerned with peace observe that capitalism gave mankind the longest period of peace in history-a period during which there were no wars involving the entire civilized world--from the end of the Napolionic wars in 1815 to the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The nineteenth century political systems were not pure capitalism, but mixed economies. However, the element of freedom was dominant and as close to a century of capitalism as mankind has come. But the element of statism kept growing throughout the nineteenth century, and by the time it blasted the world in 1914, the governments involved were dominated by statist policies.

Remember that private citizens--whether rich or poor, whether businessmen or workers--have no power to start a war. That power is the exclusive prerogative of a government. Which type of government is more likely to plunge a country into war: a government of limited powers, bound by constitutional restrictions--or an unlimited government, open to the pressure of any group with warlike interests or ideologies, a government able to command armies to march at the whim of a single chief executive?

Yet it is not a limited government that today's peace-lovers are advocating. Also, it is not peace that today's limitless government advocates are dispensing. If peace were the goal of today's intellectuals, a failure of that magnitude--and the evidence of unspeakable suffering on so large a scale--would make them pause and check their statist premises. Instead, blind to everything but their hatred for capitalism, they are now asserting that "poverty breeds war" (and justifying war by sympathizing with a "material greed" of that kind). But the questing is: what breeds poverty? If you look at the world of today and if you look back at history, you will see the answer: the degree of a country's freedom is the degree of its prosperity.

Another current catch phrase is the complaint that the nations of the world are divided into the "haves" and the "have nots." Notice that the "haves" are those who have freedom, and that it is freedom that the "have nots" do not have.

If men want to oppose war, it is statism that they must oppose. So long as they hold the notions that the individual person is sacrificial fodder for the collective, that some men have the right to rule others by force, and that some (any) alleged "good" can justify it--there can be no peace within a nation and no peace among nations.

It is true that nuclear weapons have wars too horrible to contemplate. But it makes no difference to a man whether he is killed by a nuclear bomb, or a dynamite bomb, or an old fashioned club. Nor does the number of other victims or the scale of the destruction make any difference to him. And there is something obscene in the attitude of those who regard horror as a matter of numbers; who scream against wars between the well armed but are willing to condone the slaughter of defenseless victims.

So long as men are subjugated by force, they will fight back and use any weapons available. If a man is led to death before a "undetermined" South American firing squad, a Soviet firing squad, a Nazi gas chamber, or a Soberian concentration work camp, with no voices raised to defend him, would he feel any love or concern for the survival of mankind? Or would he be more justified in feeling that a cannibalistic mankind, which tolerates dictatorships, does not deserve to survive?

If nuclear weapons are a dreadful threat and mankind cannot afford war any longer, then mankind cannot afford statism any longer. Let no person of good will take it upon their conscience to advocate the rule of force--outside or inside their own country. Let all those who are actually concerned with peace--those who do love man and do care about his survival--realize that if war is ever to be outlawed, it is the use of force that has to be outlawed.

FOOTNOTE TO WATERGATE
ON THE TRAIL OF DEEP THROAT

By Dr. James J. Horgan
Professor of History

Deep Throat is back in the news again. Watergate conspirator-turned-witness John Dean turns detective in his just-published book *Lost Honor* to chase down the elusive source for many of the 1972-73 White House exposes by *Washington Post* reproters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.

Dean concludes that Deep Throat is Alexander Haig: erstwhile Secretary of State, and one-time NATO commander, Kissinger protege, Nixon Chief of Staff in the last defensive days, and reportedly a current presidential hopeful.

"Woodward had a source in the Executive Branch," was the way the two reporters revealed the existence (but not the name) of this mysterious character in their 1974 book *All the President's Men.* His position was "extremely sensitive," with access to the White House, the re-election committee, the Justice Department, and the FBI. *Post* editor Howard Simons dubbed him "Deep Throat" because he would speak only on "deep background," not for even indirect attribution.

Public fascination with his identity intensified after the film version of the book depicted dramatic 3:00 a.m. meetings in underground garages between Robert Redford (Woodward) and Hal Holbrook (Deep Throat), initiated by coded signals. What an atmosphere of irresistible intrigue! Who could he be?

The Woodward-Bernstein book drops a number of clues, most importantly the nature of his knowledge: the broad scope of administration abuses (far beyond the simple break-in); the roles of some higher-ups; the frustration of investigators. Furthermore, he hated staff chief H. R. Haldeman. He was "an incurable gossip." He smoked cigarettes and liked Scotch. And he had a long-standing relationship with Woodward, who considered him "a wise teacher."

Over the years, dozens of names have been suggested. On "Sixty Minutes," Haldeman proposed FBI Associated Director Mark Felt, but switched to Dean's assistant Fred Fielding in his book *The Ends of Power.* Nixon made no reference in his memoirs, and David Frost forgot to ask his opinion in their celebrated TV interviews (although the former president did label the two reporters "trash.")

Parade offered Washington publicist and CIA associate Robert Bennett. *People* submitted FBI Director L. Patrick Gray. *Time* thought it might be Haig or White House lawyers J. Fred Buzhardt and Leonard Garment. Others mentioned tape-testifier Alexander Butterfield, Alfred Wong of the Secret Service, presidential aides Stephen Bull and Richard Moore, and even hatchetman Charles Colson.

Woodward has, of course, refused to divulge the name. But he did tell *Time* in 1976 why his friend prefers anonymity: "He has a career in government. He thinks that while he might be a hero to some, he would be a rat or a snitcher in some eyes." As for his motivation in helping expose Watergate: "It was an act of conscience -- a result of his own disillusionment."

Himself the similar object of praise and vilification, John Dean is also distinctly qualified to probe this puzzle: as the coverup's principal troubleshooter, he was largely aware of who knew what and when. To a 1975 lecture audience, Dean suggested prosecutor Earl Silbert, whose diary paralleled Deep Throat's information; but the next year, he named speechwriter David Gergen (currently a Reagan assistant), who had gone to Yale with Woodward. Now, however, he makes a more careful case for Alexander Haig.

Haig could have known Woodward, who served as a Navy courier to the Nixon White House in 1969. He had contacts everywhere and was a habitual carrier of gossip and rumor. He was an experienced and self-serving manipulator, savvy in the ways of Washington. But the clincher for Dean is that Haig was one of a handful who knew of the 18½-minute tape gap, a sensational revelation Deep Throat passed on to Woodward.

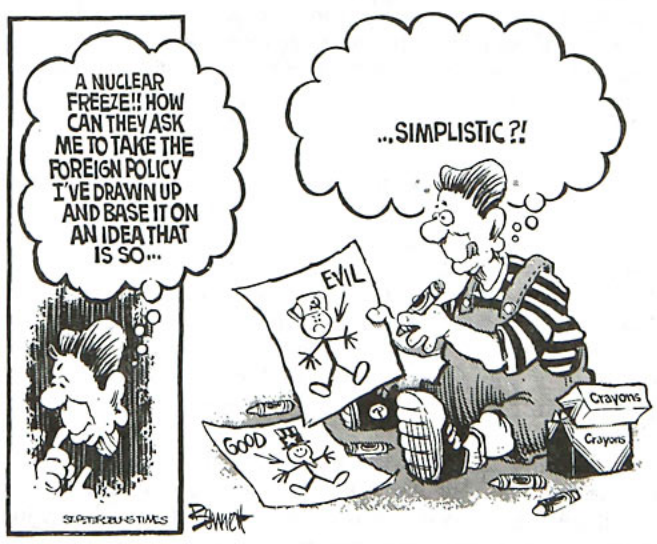
Dean's evidence is plausible, if circumstantial. But Haig was at the Pentagon and not the White House in the winter of 1972-73 -- the crucial period of Deep Throat's nocturnal ruminations. And while Haig has been commended for his statesmanly service as "acting president" in those final days (grudgingly by Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, heartily by political scientist James David Barber), he was also a staunch loyalist who participated in questionable wiretaps and was a willing agent in the stark "Saturday Night Massacre."

It has always seemed to me that Deep Throat was someone in the FBI, principally because his information was the kink it was gathering. I have imagined a well connected Bureau executive, frustrated at the coverup and conscientious in trying to end it (for his own pragmatic reasons as well) by steering the press in the right direction.

For a while, I thought it was former Director L. Patrick Gray, who had a Navy background and projected intergrity in his congressional testimony. But he doesn't smoke or drink. It might be long-time Associated Director Mark Felt, well-placed and known for his practice of leaking to reporters. But Felt's image of high principle was diminished with his 1980 criminal conviction for ordering warrantless FBI break-ins on dissident political groups. Dean makes the best case yet for Haig.

Deep Throat didn't bring down the Nixon presidency. It fell of its own weight, as the coverup collapsed; conspirators began cooperating with prosecutors; Congress cranked up investigations; administration indictments and convictions soared; and the White House response became more unacceptable to the public. Ultimately, the President's own words on tape proved the most telling witness against him.

Because of a roamanticized presentation in a popular book and a dramatic film, the significance of this figure has been exaggerated. The identity of Deep Throat is only a Watergate footnote -- but a tantalizing one at that.


A NUCLEAR FREEZE!! HOW CAN THEY ASK ME TO TAKE THE FOREIGN POLICY I'VE DRAWN UP AND BASE IT ON AN IDEA THAT IS SO...
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EVIL
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SPORTS

Womans Softball In Rebuilding Stage

By David Norfolk
Sports Editor

The Saint Leo Monarch's Woman's Softball Team is heading into the 83 Softball Season with a touch of optimism. The Monarch's are hoping to improve on last years record of 13 wins and 13 losses. Coaching the Lady Monarch's in his first season as head Softball Coach is Mr. Pat Reedy. Reedy also serves as the Monarch's head Cross Country Coach. The Monarch's are returning with only three lettermen. They are Kelly Hazinski, Theresa Schretzmann, Teri Machael. The Lady Monarch's are playing for the first time in the Sunshine State Conference.

Intramural Program Thrives At St. Leo College

Headed by Mr. Swart the intaurmural program at St. Leo College is thriving. Among the sports that are played in intaurmurals are: Flag Football, Soccer, Badmiton, Street Hockey and other extra cirricular activities. Softball is also a popular sport. Intaurmurals offers the person who is not as athletically inclined as a person might be who participates on a school team, the chance to participate and to have fun.

Monarch's Fall Short In Conference Race

Losing nine of their final twelve games the St. Leo Monarch's fell short in their bid to make the Sunshine State Conference playoff's. The Monarch's who at one point in the season had an overall record of 12-2 and an unprecedented 2-0 record in the conference couldn't carry the momentum into the final month of the season. The Monarch's made tremendous strides into building a quality basketball program at St. Leo College. The Monarch's won more games this season than they had in the previous three seasons combined. St. Leo at one point was drawing national attention when they were ranked ninth in the nation in the division II poll. That seemed to have been a hex though as it was all down hill from there for the Monarch's. For the first time in a long time Monarch player's can be proud of the fact that they play for the St. Leo Monarch's Basketball team. The Monarch's coaches, player's and even fans are anxiously awaiting the 83-84 edition of the St. Leo Monarch's Basketball team. The head coach of the Monarch's is Mr. Gary Richert. Richert is in his third season as coach of the Monarch's. Assisting Richert with the coaching duties is Mr. Tom Phillips. Phillips is in his second season with the Monarch's.The Monarch's will be losing three players to graduation. They are; Mike Malatestinic, Dan Bonfiglio, and Dennis Prue. Malatistinic will be the most missed, he was the leader on the court and his presence will be sorely missed. Trying to fill the gap will be Freshman guard Bob Rainer who was red shirted this season. Junior center Bradley McDonald, junior forwards Sankar Montoute and Mark Danhoff, sophmore forward Scott Thatcher and freshman guard Zan Hairston all will be returning to next year's squad. St. Leo finished with an overall record of 15-11 and 5-7 in the Sunshine State Conference.

St. Leo Continues Coaching Changes

The St. Leo College athletic department is undergoing a major facelift. At the start of the St. Leo baseball season it was announced that head coach Ed Cardieri had resigned and that he would become the assistant coach at the University of South Florida. Gary Calhoun, former assistant was named to replace Cardieri as manager. Most recently, Mr. John Swart was named the head coach of the womens basketball team. Swart was St. Leo's first and only soccer coach and most recently led the club to a 4-10-1 record. Swart will take the job as womens coach from Mr. Dave Camper. The Monarch's are currently in search fo a new soccer coach. Coach Swart along with Mike Powers a player for the Monarch's are assisting the team through its pre-season workouts. The Monarch's have been playing a number of exhibition games in order to keep in shape for the 83 season. Among the teams that the Monarch's are playing include: Zephyrhills under 19, Brandon All Stars, Florida Southern College, and the University of Florida. St. Leo is also playing in an indoor leauge in St. Petersburg. The Monarch's are led indoors by Joe Hill, Ken Betz, Mike Powers, Paul Smith, Pete D' Souza, Hans Deelstra, Duke Leonard, Carl Spirio, and Lerou Vohdin. St. Leo so far has recorded a record of two wins and two losses. The Monarch's play in St. Petersburg every Wednesday night.

Many of the Monarch players expressed their sorrow when they heard the news that coach Swart was leaving and everyone wished him success with th basketball team.

Lady Monarch's Finish Dissapointing Season

The St. Leo Monarch's Womans Basketball Team finished the 82-83 season in typical fashion, losing 91-52 to Florida Southern College. The Lady Monarch's finished the season with a very dissapointing 6-16 record and finished an embarrasing 0-10 in the Sunshine State Conference. Leading the Monarch's through this dismal season has been Senior standout Maureen Nolan. Nolan led the team in every scoring category, total minutes played and was an all around hustler. Nolan and junior guard Teresa Huskey are the team leaders on the court directing both the offense and defense.

With only Nolan leaving next year's team the Lady Monarch's are sure to challange for a spot in next year's conference finals. Other player's who contributed greatly to this year's team included Rhonda Carmen a Freshman who averaged 5.4 points a game, Marie Kohl who scored 6.4 points per game, Patty Stubler who led the team in rebounds with 105 and Bonnie Bocchino who averaged over 8.0 points per game. Hoping to improve on this year's performance the Monarch's will again field a young team with Freshman Sue Mullins, Sue Yinger and Karen Petit all loooking for more playing time next year. The Monarch's will also be aided by Patti Wilcox, Sandra Pendarvis, and a host of new recruits. Highlighting this year's season was a 2 game win streak in which the Lady Monarch's defeated Flagler and Clearwater Christian College.

REVIEW: DANCE CONCERT

By Pamela Schuessler
Arts Editor

An Evening of Dance, presented by the Saint Leo College Dance Ensemble in the College Theater was performed March 9-12.

Due to the artistic direction of Jacalyn Ewansky Bryan and the stage management of Donna Cusimano, the Spring Dance Concert achieved a high degree of organization and technical accuracy. The program contained a wide range of music including selections by Ravel, Copland, Haydn and Joplin. Although it also included varied forms of dance as well, its classical pieces were the most striking.

"Pavanne I and II, and "Ravel Suite" contained beautiful executions of classical movement; notably: *Margo Cambell* in the mystic "Pavanne," and the pas de trois en pointe of *Vicki Flake, Paula Knowles,* and *Joanne McCurdy* in Ravel Suite." Also in "Ravel Suite," the pas de seul provided the audience with one glimpse of long dark limbs draped in a hideous blue dress and dancing with tremendous grace and fluidity. *Joyce Weert,* a newcomer to the Saint Leo Stage, will not be forgotten. Her performance stood among the best of the production.

Another outstanding piece was Scarlett's dance, performed by *Vickie McGough,* as part of "Four Southern Women." The dynamic choreography contained a suicidal and dramatic power which paralleled the music. Vickie choreographed a piece hersilf entitled "Friends," which was innovated and interesting to watch.

Ken Fischman did a fine job as the only male member of the cast. He was graceful and strong, with emphasis on the latter quality, in his pas de deux with Margo in "Prairie Night." Ken also proved to be quite an accomplished tap dancer and, nonetheless, the comic relief of the show. He stepped on and off chairs, jumped up and down stairs, and even managed the extremely difficult Russion split -- all the while maintaining a permanent vaudevillian smile.

Bryan's choreography conveys the feeling of dance without thought; of "art for art's sake." Though it is not emotional or exciting as Lois Henry's can often be -- it is calm and very serious dance. Those who perform it should all be as serious as their teacher. The fact that many of the dance majors at this college are overweight, or simply do not have the physical structure for a dancer, implies a lack of such seriousness. They permit themselves to go under the hot revealing lights of the stage, and in skin-tight leotards in physical conditions that leave the audience in shock, if not in hysterics.

DID YOU KNOW?

By Donna Gwynn

ABOUT BLOOD BOOSTING...

We're all aware of how important the Olympic games are, not only for individual recognition in competitive athletics, but as an arena for international rivalry. Unfortunately, this rivalry has led to various unfair practices which have tainted the honor of these games. Drugs and other detectable agents have been used in recent years to give athletes an unfair advantage. Due to advanced testing, these methods of increasing athletic performance have been banned by the International Olympic Committee. However, a new method has been developed that as yet is almost impossible to detect or prove. This method is known as blood boosting.

Blood boosting has recently come into view as a threat to legitimate Olympic competition. Norman Gledhill, an exercise physiologist of York University in Toronto, has explained the technique and its effects in *Science Digest.* Blood boosting is a method used to increase the level of red blood cells. These cells contain the hemoglobin molecules which carry oxygen. The level of muscular endurance is largely dependant on the amount of oxygen in the blood. Subsequently, an increase in red blood cells increases the amount of oxygen from the higher level of hemoglobin.

The procedure for this technique begins with the extraction of approximately one quart of blood from the athlete. This is done about six weeks befor a competition. The blood is then seperated into red cells and plasma. The plasma is immediately replaced into the athlete's system and the red cells are stored after being frozen. After a period of about six weeks the athlete's body has replaced its lost red blood cells. He is then reinjected with the cells that had been stored. His body is now overloaded with oxygen carrying red blood cells.

The results of certain tests with athletes have shown that blood boosting does, in fact, boost muscular endurance and athletic performance. Athletes tested 24 hours after blood reinjection improved their stamina by 35 pecent and the effect lasted up to a week later. The athletes still had an increase in their endurance even after this week's time. Other tests by other researchers have shown that this technique can also enable an athlete to run faster, sometimes up to 51 seconds for a five-mile run.

The Olympic Committee is concerned with the impact that this new method of producing a super-athlete will have on the games. The problem is that it is almost impossible to detect blood boosting for two major reasons. It is possible to increase hemoglobin in the system naturally and within the limits set by the Olympic Committee. This is done by training in an area of high altitude where the body increases its red cells in order to adjust for the decrease in oxygen in the atmosphere. Also, some people have a naturally high concentration of hemoglobin, sometimes higher than that of a blood boosted athlete. This makes it very easy for an athlete to increase his ability to compete with an unfair advantage.

Because there is not a test as of yet to detect blood boosting, the integrity of those competing in the Olympic games will have to be relied upon. Unfortunately, this has already proven to be an unsuccessful way of keeping the Olympics an honorable demonstration of international athletic abilities. NOW YOU KNOW.

PRO AND CON

Should A Maximum Limit Be Placed On The Number Of Required Courses A Student Must Take To Complete A Concentration?

PHOTO

NOT

AVAILIBLE

PRO - Dr. Joseph Cernik, Assistant Professor of Political Science

Over the last several years at Saint Leo College, a trend has begun to take hold which seriously brings into question whether the College is maintaining a strong liberal arts tradition.

The business administration concentrations have expanded from 54 credit hours to an average of 62 credit hours for completion of the requirements for their programs. In addition, arts management, a relatively new concentration, requires 63 credit hours. And, most recently, the physical education division has established a sports management concentration which (without internships) will consist of 62 credit hours.

A serious problem arises when it is realized that when a concentration with 62 credit hours is combined with the 45 credit hours in Basic Studies I and II, the total of 107 credit hours is only 17 short of the 124 credit hours needed for graduation. This means that students who choose business administration, arts management, or sports management can take only six elective courses at the most (assuming they have not taken any developmental courses). In all of the above concentrations, I have determined the requirements for the concentrations without Basic Studies courses included in these programs.

It is highly questionable whether an administrative policy that allows concentrations to expand without any serious debate as to the merits of these bloated programs is best for students. Furthermore, without any administrative guidance on this issue, the topic of accreditation arises. In *Standards of The College Delegate Assembly,* published by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) the following statement is made, "There should be limitations on the number of hours allowed in specialized areas. These limitations should be related to the degree programs involved. Provisions should be made for electives at least at the advanced levels."

It is understandable that students wants to take programs that are "marketable." Taking 20 or 21 courses, however, in a concentration does not insure marketability. There are a number of colleges across the nation which offer similar programs to those mentioned above and do so with fewer requirements and credit hours. This does not make these programs unmarketable or our programs more credible.

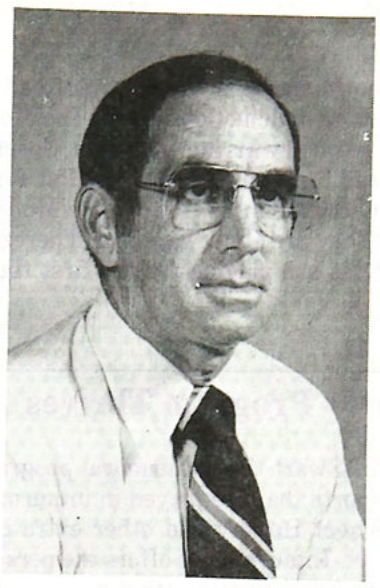
College is a place to allow students to have some flexibility and creativity in planning their course schedules. Flexibility and creativity come with allowing students the opportunity to take a significant number of elective courses outside of their concentration. Any program that locks a student into a situation where he/she can take only six elective courses does not allow that student the opportunity to experience a broad-based undergraduate education. By seriously reducing the number of elective courses students in business administration, arts management, and sports management can take, Saint Leo College has adopted a very narrow definition of a liberal arts college.

Furthermore, an illusion is created by bloated undergraduate programs. They give the impression that students are decidedly competent to compete in the marketplace due to the number of courses in their concentration that they have taken. I constantly stress to students that undergraduate college is only the beginning. For most jobs that students aspire to, graduate school is a must. Graduate schools, however, do not necessarily require bloated undergraduate concentrations for admission. Students only need to glance through graduate school catalogs in order to understand this point.

Graduate school is the place to begin specializing. Undergraduate school is a place to allow students to taste a variety of courses. And, undergraduate programs that seriously reduce the number of elective courses students can take begin to encourage parochialism too soon in the educational process of a student's life.

Saint Leo College has not had a serious debate among the administration and faculty on the issue of concentration requirements and their relationship to overall educational policy. It is about time that such a debate take place.

CON - Norm Kaye Chairman Division of Physical Education and Director of Intercollegiate Athletics



Quite simply, Saint Leo is a liberal arts College because a comprehensive 45 hour basic studies curriculum is required of all students. Within this context, students do have substantive choices and the courses in the basic studies program are designed so that students may reach an awareness of the broad spectrum of human knowledge.

Eventually, each student at Saint Leo College elects a concentration in the area of his or her interest and talent. Responsible teachers will encourage the students to relate knowledge generated from basic studies disciplines to the principles and philosophy of his chosen concentation. Certainly a liberal education does not exclude professional training. And Saint Leo College has an ethical responsibility to ensure that those students who choose professional training are offered the necessary number of specialized courses to enter a highly competitive job market. Many Colleges do not have a strong combination of liberal arts studies and professional studies. To the credit of Saint Leo, considerable thought and planning has gone into the current basic studies program. Regardless of the specialized intensity of the concentration, a Saint Leo graduate has also been exposed to intellectual intensity. To me, a liberally educated person is one who has learned to think critically. The educational experience that each Saint Leo graduate receives offers him the opportunity to obtain knowledge imbued with reason.

Obviously, some concentrations require more preparation than others. Often the concentration that requires fewer hours are programs that lead to graduate school and not directly to the job market. Many of the concentrations that require more hours are meeting state or national standards. Would we want less for our students? I think not. Would the students want less? Again, I think not.

The division of Physical Education is a good example of what I have previously mentioned. Three tracks of the concentration are offered: general, teacher education, and sports management.

The general track provides a student with the opportunity to work in recreation and/or leisure studies settings. This program offers the student an additional 25 hours of electives to pursue interest not specifically required by the basic studies program in the Concentration track. Students may also choose to attend graduate school and pursue a more specific program.

The teacher education track, on the other hand, has a rather rigid course of study due mainly to state requirements. It is important for Saint Leo College to meet these state requirements to provide its students with professional opportunities in Florida and in the 30 states that have reciprocal agreements with the state of Florida in teacher education. Still, students who select this track have the 45 hour basic studies background, a strong physical education experience, and a solid knowledge of the field of education. Is this an unliberalizing program? In what way?

Finally, a new track has been introduced in the field of physical education -Sports Management. This track requires the 45 hour basic studies program, 37 hours in Physical Education, 19 hours in Business, plus speech and Basic Journalistic Writing. This program still allows for 13 additional hours to be selected by the student. I submit that this program provides a student with a liberal education. A student will have 24 hours of Humanities, 9 hours of Social Sciences, 9 hours of Biological Science, and of Mathmatics, 9 hours of Philosophy and Theology, 37 hours of Physical Education, and 19 hours of Business, while still allowing a student opportunity for 13 additional hours of his or her choice.

Some suggest that students should have total freedom. Others suggest a limited, inflexible set of concentration requirements with wide-open electives. However, students are counting on Saint Leo College to show the way, not present a maze. I believe the college is moving toward order over chaos and, at the same time, guarding its liberal education well. All Saint Leo College students who experience the full four year educational program are liberally educated people. Any argument suggesting that they are less, is quite inaccurate.

NEWS IN BRIEF...

THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE is now accepting contributions in memory of Dennis Quenneville, the former cafeteria manager who died of a heart attack last month. Checks should be made payable to Saint Leo College with notation specifying that the contribution is for the Scholarship Endowment Fund in memory of Dennis Quenneville. Checks should be mailed to or taken directly to the Development Office.

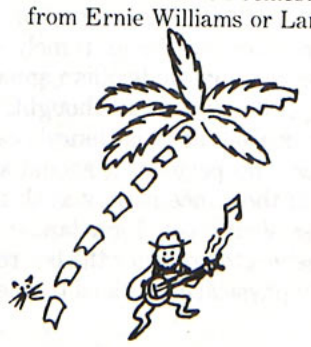
CARD CALL

Hoping to stem fraudulent long distance billings, Bell Telephone has initiated a new system. If when placing a call and billing to a third party there is no one at the number to accept your billing, you won't be able to make the call. Unless, that is, you have a Bell System "Calling Card."

The card is available free to customers who have good payment records with the phone company.

LAKE ECHO SUITE CASSETTES

The music from the Lake Echo Suite, the original ballet performed at Saint Leo fall semester, is available on one hour cassettes from Ernie Williams or Larry or Larry Sledge $6.00 each



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